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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Donations of blood for the Blood Bank are received from volunteers among prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Jails. Prison blood-donors are allowed remission for a period ranging from 10 to 15 days for each donation of blood and are also paid gratuity at the rate of Rs. 5 each. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one prisoners donated blood in this Scheme in 1951–52.

" (b) Donations of blood are received from the members of the Police Forces including Special Armed Reserves. The donations are mostly made *gratis* and in some cases Rs. 5 was paid for each donation. The number of such members who gave donations of blood *gratis* is 1,094 and the total amount of gratuity paid for donations of blood is Rs. 200."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" May I know whether ten days" human liberty is equated to a litre of blood in the case of prisoners? What is the amount given for a litre of blood of Special Armed Police and the Police? The scale I want, per litre of blood."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Only a particular quantity of blood is drawn from each man. There is no scale fixed. As I said already, a gratuity at the rate of Rs. 5 is given to anybody who wants it."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Is it not unmoral, if it is not immoral, to offer inducement to the prisoners to give their blood? For, giving blood affects seriously the health of the prisoners."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is voluntary, Sir. Their consent in writing is taken beforehand and blood is not drawn at intervals of less than three months."

Assignment of lands on payment of market value.

* 426 *Q*.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government issued a Government Order on 7th July 1952 directing the authorities that land should thereafter be assigned on payment of market value or sold in public auction; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing G.O. Ms. No. 1968, dated 8th July 1952, a day after the issue of the above said Government Order?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Yes. The orders are applicable only to valuable lands.

" (b) The Government Order referred to by the hon'ble Member relates to the grant of Travelling Allowance instead of Fixed Travelling Allowance to the Minor Irrigation Overseer, Chintapalli in the Visakhapatnam district. Presumably the Member refers to G.O. No. 1986, Revenue, dated

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8th July 1952, in which the order of priority for the assignment of lands was re-fixed. Those orders are applicable to lands which are not valuable.''

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" ఇంతవరకు అయిదుసార్లు ఈ ప్రశ్న వేశాను. మంత్రిగారి జవాబులు చూస్తే అసలు ఆర్డరును చదివి చెప్పుతున్నారో, చదువకుండా చెప్పుతున్నారో నాకు తెలియలేదు. 1952 వ సంవత్సరం జూలై 7 వ తారీఖున జారీచేసిన జి. ఓ. లో single crop, wet గూడా వేలంవేసిగాని మార్కెటు కిమ్మతుకు గాని అమ్మవలసిందనే సూచనవుంది. దానినిబట్టి కంచెర్లపాలెం కరవరం గ్రామాలలో సాగుచేస్తున్న పేదలనుండి భూములు తీసుకొని అమ్మటం జరిగింది. ఈ విషయం గురించి ప్రభుత్వం దానిని సవరిస్తుందా? లేనియెడల మా ప్రాంతాలలో చాలా భాగం బంజరు సాగులు single crop, wet కావడం ఆ తర్వాత వాటిని వేలం వేయమంటే, 1952 వ సం॥ జూలై 8 వ తేది ఆర్డరులో landless poor కు prioirity యిస్తూ చేసిన సూచన ఉపయోగమేమైనావుందా ''

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I could not understand the correct number of the G.O. spoken about in Telugu. So, I am not able to answer the question.''

Improvements to the Bandakattu anicut in West Godavari.

* 427 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any representations from the ryots of Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district for improving the " Bandakattu anicut " near Kannapuram; and if so, the action taken by the Government in that regard;

(*b*) the terms of the agreement between the Government and the Zamindars for the use of the " Bandakattu " waters; and

(*c*) whether the terms of the agreement were violated by the ryots cultivating zamindari lands at any time?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) to (*c*) The Bandakattu system which draws its supply from the Byneru river has five branch channels, irrigating several villages, some of which are situated in the erstwhile zamindari of Lakkavaram and Billumilli. The sharing of the waters of the channels between the koyas (Government ryots) and the then zamindari ryots was said to be governed by the terms of an agreement purported to have been entered into in the year 1870 by the zamindar of Billumilli and the Government. There is no definite proof to show that such an agreement was actually entered into, but it is stated, that according to its terms, the water had to be shared equally between the Government and the Zamin ryots. During the period 1946 to 1948, the Government received a number of representations in regard to the Bandakattu system. The main allegation in them was that in spite of the agreement the zamin ryots were appropriating the major portion of the water from the Bottugakoyakannam,